

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

637 April 8, 1904

#### GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, March 18, as follows:

# Plague.

British India.—During the week ended February 20 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 9,582 plague cases (and 7,144 deaths), of which 749 cases (652 deaths) occurred in the city of Bombay, 92 cases (65 deaths) in Karachi, and 5 cases (5 deaths) in Broach.

New South Wales.—According to a report dated March 10 a case of

plague has occurred in Sydney.

## Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended February 6, 14 persons died of cholera and 50 persons died of plague.

### Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 6, there were registered between February 21 and 29, in Basra, 30 cases of cholera and 25 deaths.

# Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended March 12 amounted to 15.6 per thousand of the population, and thus corresponded almost exactly with the figure for the same week of last year. Of the large towns and cities of Germany almost two-thirds showed less favorable figures than Berlin, including Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Leipzig, Hanover, Breslau, Bremen, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the rate of mortality of the following cities was lower than the Berlin figure, namely: Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Düsseldorf, Charlottenburg (with 12.2), Schöneberg (with 10.4), and Rixdorf (with 14.4). The deaths among children in the first year of life have considerably decreased since the foregoing week, the infant mortality rate amounting to 3.5 per year and mille, being thus lower than the Hamburg and Munich figure. Cases of acute intestinal disease were less frequent, while acute diseases of the respiratory organs showed an increase, the former claiming 27 and the latter 62 victims. Furthermore, there were registered 89 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 41 deaths from cancer, 14 deaths from measles, 5 deaths from scarlet fever, 5 deaths from diphtheria, 6 deaths from influenza. Finally, 19 persons died by violence.

## INDIA.

Reports from Bombay—Transactions of service.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, March 5, 11, and 12, as follows:

Week ended March 5, 1904: Sanitary certificate (consular) No. 44, granted to 1 shipment of 2,000 baskets of onions, consigned to Manila, P. I., and shipped per steamship *Franz Ferdinand*, an Austrian vessel.